

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



6229. 1896. *Endowed*

Kansas Home Nursery.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FOR 1896.

Nursery 2 Miles N. W. from P. O.

HAVE LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS,

Which also Connect with the Telegraph Lines of the Country,

~~~~~ The Largest and Oldest Experimental Ground in the West, *~~~~~*

Under Private Control and Ownership, to Which all Interested are Invited as Visitors.

A. H. GRIESA, Proprietor,

BOX J., LAWRENCE, KAS.,

TELEPHONE NO. 56.

1896.
J. S. BOUGHTON PUBLISHING CO.
LAWRENCE, KAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

These are not essential, yet we all like to know what the outcome is, how our efforts are appreciated. They give assurance to strangers as guide boards by the wayside. So I will add a few guides to inquirers.

Your trees are nice. Inclosed find draft. H. D. MILLER,
Bennington, Kans.

Trees arrived yesterday in good condition, and parties were well pleased with them. J. I. FREDERICK,
Lincoln, Neb.

Apple trees were very satisfactory.
SPAULDING NURSERY CO.
Spaulding, Ill.

The Hon. T. B. Wheeler, of Warsaw, has been planting trees from the Kansas Home Nursery, and this is how he writes: Pear trees are starting off very nicely. Several of those who saw them want Pear trees. I have 1,800 Pear trees and yours are the finest of the lot. Fay Currants bought of you last fall have made the finest growth I have ever saw, and the Kansas Raspberries bore some.

June 7th, 1895. T. B. WHEELER.

LATER.—I got all the trees heeled in Friday. Some of our good citizens went with me to see them opened, and all agreed they were the nicest trees ever received in Warsaw. I am well pleased with the trees and varieties. Thanks for compliments.

T. B. WHEELER.

Prescott, Arizona. The trees I bought of you some years ago did well and were all of good variety. The Peaches from those trees were the best I ever ate.

W. C. POTTS.

G. W. Ashbey had sold trees for us in Southern Kansas, twelve years later he went through the same country, and reported many old customers recognized him as the man they bought their trees of and all expressing themselves well pleased with the trees and good varieties received. This is not the experience of many in dealing with agents, but it could be as well as not or better to all concerned if all tried to grow only the best, of the kinds in cultivation.

Report of My Experimental Grounds.

With the beginning of fruit growing in the state, there was little care in selection of varieties suitable for this locality. Each desired to grow the kinds familiar in our early homes, but the result soon proved that some were far better than others. This led to making trials which showed the excellence and weakness of kinds grown. The cause of 'no profit' in fruit growing is more often because of unproductive kinds than unsuitable climate or lack of culture; the profitable sorts in most orchards can be confined to a few trees, while a *large majority* of sorts never pay for the room they occupy in any country and among these are such as have been introduced with all the energy worthy of a better cause.

Varieties are introduced by chance or otherwise, get a puff through the press, then propagators get a stock and push it on the originators claim; knowing often nothing more of its real worth, if they do, they must grow it because the plants or trees are wanted. They do not stop to ascertain their value by actual tests because it does not pay them. But an indulgent public at great expense tries them and in time they assume their proper place and worth; and then the dealers conclude the people like to be humbugged if it does impoverish them, and rob them of years of time that cannot be restored, which is no concern to them.

I have been in Kansas near thirty years, and soon saw the need of testing in various ways, to avoid later disappointments; these trials cost money, labor and time, the more of the later the more valuable the result, and for my own use in future planting, it has and will pay, besides the satisfaction of such great undertakings. The testing of our orchard fruits requires more time than small fruits as they come in bearing so much quicker. Of apples only a few eastern kinds are successful here, while in the east our best western kinds are now planted.

KINDS NOT TO PLANT. Since the list of unproductive kinds is so large, I will only mention a few most prominently worthless:

APPLES. Stump, Red Betigheimer, Red Winter Pearmain, White Pearmain, Mann, Lawver, which is renamed Delaware Red Winter, Gilpin, Shackelford. Crabs, Walters Sweet, and Soulard.

FACTS NOT THEORY THAT CONFRONTS THE PLANTER.

It may seem presumptuous for me to denounce such apples or other fruits, when they have been and are yet grown by the thousand and

well recommended, in many cases on mere theory, against which I place my conclusions obtained in over twenty-five years labor and trial. The past season several new apples and pears fruited for me for the first time, while in most cases the fruit is of good size, color and quality they disappointed me in too early ripening. Among them are the Cranberry, which I expected a bright red and sharp tart, was only faintly colored, almost sweet, ripe in August. Longfield medium, yellow, tart, ripe in August. Kincaid, Blue Mountain, Loy, Carters Blue, Dickenson, Shannon, Arkansas Black and several other new Arkansas sorts were ripe too early for winter use. The Arkansas Black better be planted sparingly as the fruit scabs badly, while the Mammoth Black Twig seems very promising. But we had an unusual season that may help such results, so for one year I would not base an opinion on these.

PEARS. Idaho, LeConte and all Russian sorts. Japan Golden Russett is the Hawaii with a new name, too poor to grow.

PLUMS. All European, the Domestica type like the Gages Eggs, Moores Artic are inclined to rot before they ripen, the Garfield, Missouri Apricot, Golden Beauty and World Beater of American sorts are worthless.

PEACHES. Amsden, Alexander, Waterloo, all extra early are wormy and too poor quality.

CHERRIES. Olivet, Louis Phillip and Lieb.

Of small fruits the worst fraud ever put out, and yet persisted in by some is the Japanese Wineberry, it is not good anywhere where tried on this continent.

THE TREE BLACKBERRY is another.

GOOD DESIRABLE KINDS OF NEW APPLES. Yellow Transparent, Early Melon, Pyles Red Winter, York Imperial, Fink, Masons Orange, Cullins Keeper and likely some others.

PEARS FOR EARLY. English, Jarganelle, late Garbers, Hybrid Kieffers Hybrid and Rutter.

PLUMS. Abundance is the best Japan kind, Wild Goose, and Pottowattomie American.

PEACHES. E. Rivers best early. Shipleys Large Red, Ringgold Mammoth late, Crosby, Champion, New Prolific and other kinds not yet fruited.

CHERRIES. Montmorency (erroneously the *large*) is the best of all. Ostheim is better than Eng. Morello, E. Richmond for early, and the Besserabia for best late. (See Description).

BLACKBERRIES. Minniwaski, Erie, E. Harvest.

RASPBERRIES. KANSAS. Palmer and Progress for early.

STRAWBERRIES were so effected by the drought the past two seasons, I cannot report what is best of the newer kinds now. I have a seedling very promising for trial, write for terms. Of course there

are many others good, or bad, I am merely taking what is highly recommended by some, and what busy planters do not know.

A FEW WORDS FOR SPECIALS. Early Melon, is perhaps of Russian origin, at least I so regard them. The tree is a more vigorous grower, like Hays Wine, planted in 1884, has fruited every year for seven years, two of which no others fruited. The fruit is large, smooth, nearly round, green and red color, it is in season in August. I had them at the State Horticultural Society at their December meeting, and some in the cellar yet January 1st, 1896, think of it. Its quality early in the season is too tart for most tastes, yet not so sharp as Duchess or Red Astrican, but more juicy. Its value in market is its beauty, excellent cooking, superior to all or any other, even when compared with such famous kinds as Vandevere or Grimes Golden, later in the season it is less tart and pronounced by good judges as best.

While the trees bear full, they do not break the branches, while the fruit is large it is not blown off by winds or drops because of drought. A Missouri Pippin tree by the side, a winter variety covered the ground with fallen apples because of the drought of 1894 the Melon virtually ripe, stuck to the tree; while many kinds are scabby with many cullins, these have no scab and very few refuse. I sent specimens to many for recognition, the only part recognized was the apparent merit of samples sent them.

A FEW OPINIONS:

Washington, D. C., August 24th, 1895. This is a promising apple.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Pomologist.

Geneva, October 4th, 1895. They are both very good, as I am most fond of a subacid apple, I am inclined to give preference to the Early Melon. Either are good enough for any body, and the introducer of such apples in my opinion is a public benefactor. S. D. WILLARD.

The other apple referred to is Masons Orange.

Ithaca, New York, October 29th, 1895. I am especially pleased with the E. Melon Apple, if it behaves as well in the orchard as I should judge it would from the looks of the sample sent, then it is certainly a valuable thing.

It is aromatic and rich. its color, shape and size, will make it attractive. Prof. L. H. BAILEY.

The tree was planted as *Melon*. I added *early* to distinguish from another known as Nortons Melon, and regret that I have not the trees for sale in sufficient quantity now.

Pyles Red Winter is not generally known, but its too good to be omitted. Trees are good growers, fruit large, smooth, covered with deep red, flesh breaking, tender, tart, good quality for early winter.

York Imperial is not new, yet to many it is not known, it has qualities as a large red market apple superior to Ben Davis, that will

be appreciated, they sell at the highest price, and give the best satisfaction.

Masons Orange is the best quality, yellow early winter apple, better than Grimes Golden.

Fink is a long keeping, medium size best quality apple grown, keeps till April and May, with quality equal to Pecks Pleasant.

Cullins Keeper, as the name indicates, is a keeper, medium to large, yellowish green, flesh tender and breaking, best quality long keeping apple, resembling the Ortly in shape, color and flesh, but keeps till May and June or later.

These last two are especially profitable for spring and early summer market.

Pears, for early try English Jargenelle, late crop Garbers Hybrid followed by Kieffers; and Rutters are better than any others, pay better than the best, and surer bearers at better prices than apples or pears.

The quality is often berated of the Kieffers which is not the fault of the fruit, with me they are very good, they need our long seasons and sunny fall to bring them to perfection. I sent samples to the *Rural New Yorker* with the request to test it, if they had a better kind to send me a sample. In reply published in the paper they said among other things 'Such Kieffers were good enough for anybody.' They vary according as they are ripened; They should be classed as a later pear than they are designated. I had a good show of them at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society last December, and kept others in a common cellar till after New Year.

The Jones Seedling is said to be a good winter pear, but mine did not keep, they ripened too early, but of the highest quality bright color, small or medium size.

Rutter Pears are not much known. Ripe late fall, just before the Kieffers. Are of largest size, nearly round, of the best quality for so large pears. The trees come in bearing in three years even as standards, thus far are more productive than even the famous Kieffer are hardy trees, quite free from blight. The fruit in shape, size and quality is like the Idaho, but a far better tree. The Idaho is the most apt to blight of any pear I ever tried to grow, while the Rutter is very free from this evil in pear trees. In a row of my orchard making their fourth seasons growth, three years old last spring, three trees produced $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel fine pears to a tree, every tree was loaded with a crop. Have you ever read a better record? Trees more productive than Kieffers? And better quality? I doubt it.

PLUMS. The Abundance or Botan is yet the most desirable Japan kind. While many are on trial no other has so universal good record. The same may be said for Wild Goose among the Americans, and try Europeans slowly in the west.

CHERRIES. E. Richmond the standard early kind. But much better a little later is the Large Montmorency; the best new kind is the Bessarabia, large size, almost black, dark rich juice and flesh, of most excellent quality, late, tree hardy and productive. The cultivation of Cherry trees can be much increased, they are profitable in an orchard or garden; the fruit comes in time for good prices.

Apricots, aside from being pretty trees, produce choice fruit, but are uncertain bearers. A new impulse was given them by introducing those Russian sorts, mostly as grown from seed, then a Nebraska firm offered a choice list of five kinds which were generally grown, yet these hardly filled the bill. The Acme, or Shense from China has been a disappointment on my place and elsewhere, all of which fruited in past years. Among the seedlings planted years ago, three were set near the hen house, one of which has produced more fruit, of better size and most superb quality, better than any other *native* or *foreign*. It is larger than any other of those above, of beautiful yellow with red on the sunny side, a very rich golden flesh, and better more constant bearer than any hundred others. Tree has a large spreading top, with broad healthy foliage; a variety that raises the average in size and quality of this excellent rare fruit, is worthy of extensive cultivation. Try them. Last June I had them at the Western Nurserymen's Convention, where its exquisite quality was conceded in comparison with the Alexis, Alexander, E. Golden. Specimens were sent to the Department at Washington, which the following explains.

Washington, D. C., August 6th, 1895, Your specimens of seedling Russian Apricot named Superb was carefully worked, described on record and placed in the best condition. I look upon this as being a very choice apricot in quality, perhaps equal in anything I ever tasted.

S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

The tree was visited by fruit growers and nursery men who all agreed to its superb quality, and some nursery men secured stock for propagation. These trees can be supplied in moderate number at fairly low price. Some eastern firms would make fortunes out of this. You try these Superb Apricots and grow a fruit that is fine.

ON TRIAL. Apricots as stock for plums, peaches and apricots; peach trees are often so used, with this objection, they are very apt to be troubled with borers, while apricots are very seldom so, and peaches are not as hardy and have other faults. I tried working peach, plum and apricot on Seedling Russian Apricots with good results as nursery trees. They stand drought and transplanting well, bud readily, but the future of the tree is yet to be learned. Theory is very favorable to the outcome, but try them and know.

A pointer in results. When the Shackleford came out, I procured trees of them, set out with many others, waited for results: They

fruited for some years, being reputed a winter sort. I did not think them Shackleford as they always ripened in August and September. While they were large enough and red, they never would fill the bill they were reported better keeper than Ben Davis. This year they were looked up as booked, and proved to be Shacklefords. I reported this fact to the firm that sold the trees. Their first reply was, that I was evidently in error, no error though on my part. Later they wrote for samples which I sent, then after a long time they replied that it seemed I was correct, as on their own trees the fruit seemed as prematurely ripe as that I sent them. They regretted it very much and would drop the variety. Formerly they held this and another in the highest esteem as "Kings of the Market." They reported over half a million of these trees alone in their nursery with "We discovered what they are, foresaw what they are yet to be," grafted every cion of undoubted genuineness that could be obtained."

But a few years trial side by side with others proved it was only a delusive theory, and shows that fairly conducted trials are worth much to the country.

Along this line is another fallacy that will shame somebody unless calloused like the girls feet Grace Greenwood wrote about in her pioneer sketches. The girl also lived in Missouri. She had gone barefoot all summer till her feet were hardened. When cool nights came they started fire in the big open grate, and while the girl did the sweeping she stepped on a coal that had snapped on the floor. Her mother saw it and said—Sallie there is a live coal under your foot! Under which foot mam? innocently inquired Sally. Which fallacy? may be asked? The *Whole Root*, is bait for suckers. This is a good bait for suckers too, with many willing to bite; truly trees need roots, more roots better chance for the trees to develop its best fruit. No tree can be transplanted from nursery row with its whole root, no table graft can be made with its whole root. The transplanting increases the roots in number, every root and fibre cut, heals over and makes several roots instead of continuing the one root, and are thereby benefited with more; hence any tree once or more transplanted is more sure to grow than a tree not so treated or one from the forest. This is why evergreens without transplantings do not grow, and why the Chestnuts, Sweet Gum, and other trees hard to transplant grow readily after such treatment. Nurserymen pay more for seedlings with branched roots than for the straight roots. Vegetable plants are better for being transplanted. Also in France pear seedlings are now grown and transplanted when small like cabbage plants, it breaks the straight root and forms branched seedlings and sold at a higher price than straight roots, and whole root nurserymen buy these branched roots because they are better. Most all eastern nurseries plant these whole branched apples and pear seedlings, and

bud them, but none ever claimed to make bait out of it, perhaps for lack of opportunity; yet they all desire to grow good trees. Even the whole root grafts as illustrated are cut off to five or six inches long, thus destroying the whole root theory; the claim of one tree from one seed is allright, but if you can make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew, and are reputed a benefactor, why not be one if you grow two trees from one seedling? Nurserymen make trees from cuttings of willows, poplars, grapes, mariana plums, and shrubbery, and make superior trees. No one ever claimed they were short lived in consequence. Many prefer trees from mariana cuttings than plum seedlings, which are whole roots, perhaps nature's way. I have a few apple trees budded on whole root seedlings, but not a whit better than other trees; hence I say that the whole root theory is merely bait or wind, unworthy of our calling as nurserymen.

FRUIT AS A DIET. Aside from the tempting, palatable, refreshing juicy fruit, pleasant as food, it is frequently recommended through the press as an essential to health, even for specific results our people are large consumers of fruit. We also are being known as a nation of dyspeptics. While the promiscuous use of fruit may not be injurious as other food used as freely, yet the results are not as pronounced as would be desirable. I have eaten fruit of all kinds in their season, at any and all times a day for the mere relish for it, but it has not proved a cure all or preventive. I have suffered with chronic constipation for many years, tried all kinds of drugs, hot and cold water, and diet, none given more than temporary relief. Doctors assured me it was the most obstinate disease to cure known to their craft; of which I was fully convinced. Acting on the advice of Prof. Bailey, who said it was worth fifty years of living to discover it, I tried to eat all the ripe fruit in its raw condition one half hour before each meal time, for the past year, and can now say the result is the very best, the only positive cure, of a years standing, 'pleasant to take' and really renewing my age and strength. I yet eat it half an hour before meals, and at no other time. You try it for this specific ailment, other troubles will apparently go, and better health will result. Act on this thought. It is worth more than money. Will restore health and give happiness, and what is equally desired good quiet sleep.

ONE MORE THOUGHT. To keep fruit for winter use, it should not be stored in a cellar under the house, as is the usual custom, but in a cellar or cave built conveniently near, which also is the proper place for vegetables for their better keeping and the far better health of the family. Such places should be built by the help on every farm, of material on the place or near by, they repay their cost every year.

A WORD FOR ORNAMENTS. In the scramble for an existence and a start on a new place, the first requisites are the necessary

wants, but many never seem to think further. A place is always 'For Sale' when its only used as a staying place. No buyer cares for them. A home is always more in demand. No matter how humble, the appearance of home comes with a clean yard, a clean interior with flowers in the window, good will in the heart, a few deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs in the yard, a vine on the porch or beside the door. Around these grow a love for home patriotism. Your interest will here grow in all that tends to make you more comfortable, better satisfied, more hopeful of future plans. It will establish an example; it is a tie that binds the common interest of a neighborhood; it increases the welfare of the nation. These plantings pay in the protection and shade they afford; especially are evergreens valuable on prairie homes as a wind break in winter. Planted to the north and west of the house and barn yard, they will hold the snow which otherwise would drift near the house, and reduce the cutting edge of a winter blizzard. Try it. For this purpose only rapid growing hardy kinds should be used. The Austrian, Scotch Pines and Colorado Cedars are the best. The trees I offer are several times transplanted, and as sure to grow as are apples or pear trees. For large yards these and W. Pine are very valuable. The White Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce are the hardiest, prettiest compact trees of the evergreen class, and mix finely with any other trees or for small yards. The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vita while natives of the cold north, cannot endure the hot dry seasons that sometimes come here.

The Elms are *the trees* for common lawn or shade trees; their rapid growth, great size, graceful spreading branches will ever keep them a favorite shade tree. Further west they are not as good, while they grow, its slow, scraggy. These and for many other places the Ash often called the White Ash, but properly the Green Ash, a native along most western streams is the very best tree to plant. Its erect growth always vigorous and hardy, symetrical top with shiny dark green leaves, stands more drought than most any other tree. It makes the best of hard timber, and always a beautiful tree.

Weirs Cut Leaf Maple is a quick growing hardy tree, with very fine cut leaves. Its long, slender, red branches hang gracefully about the erect stem, a tree worthy of a prominent place.

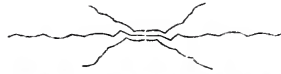
Catalpa Bungei, grown as standard or Umbrella Trees originated with me; as a tree for that style top, compact, closely formed, it is unique, pretty and without a peer, a perfect street tree where telegraph wires would interfere with other kinds.

Yucca Fillamentosa is an evergreen lily like plant. In June they produce a stem two to three feet, filled with creamy white bell shaped blossoms. I now have a larger sort that produces a stem five to six feet, with a cluster of flowers on top eighteen to twenty-four inches

high containing several hundred blossoms which makes a grand show. They are hardy anywhere in the west, or east.

Spirea Van Houtii, is like the Bridal Wreath in a general way, is far better than that old beauty. Its entirely 'At Home' on our Kansas prairies and you will prize them. Roses as the Prairie Queen, Balt. Belle for climbers, and Gen. Jaquiminot for a dark Hybrid and many others. Snow Ball, Purple Fringe, Altheas, and Japan Quince, are all hardy, beautiful shrubs. Honeysuckles, Wisteria and Clematis good climbers. With these for a beginning others will follow.

Submitting these brief thoughts to an intelligent scrutinizing public I am yours for better Horticulture. A. H. GRIESA.



ANNOUNCEMENT.



This nursery was established in Kansas in 1867. For new and special varieties see report of my experimental grounds. For your own use do not plant too many kinds; for commercial orchards only four or five kinds. I grow only such sorts as have been proved best in large supply. Keep less of others for special localities, hence my varieties include some new, and omit those unworthy.

I take pleasure to supply the best trees in the best condition of the best varieties. and will assure all intending customers that all orders intrusted to me will receive careful and prompt attention.

Articles in the following list will be furnished at prices only for the specified quantity except 50 at 100, 500 at 1,000 rates. The selection of varieties should be left partly with me, as I feel confident I can do better than many as their selection often indicates.

Plant apple trees 16 by 33 feet. Make the wide space north and south.

Peach, Cherry Plum and Pears 12 to 16 feet. Raspberry and Blackberry 3 by 7 or 8 feet. Currants and Gooseberry 3 by 4 feet Strawberry 1 by 4 feet—for field culture.

DISTANCE AND NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE.

Strawberries, 1 by 3 feet.....	14,500
“ 1 by 4 feet.....	10,900
Raspberry and Blackberries, 3 by 8 feet.....	1,800
Grapes 6 by 6 feet.....	1,200
“ 7 by 7 feet.....	900
Peach, Plum, Cherry and Pears, 12 by 12 feet.....	300
“ “ “ 16 by 16 feet.....	170
Apple, 20 by 20 feet.....	110
“ 20 by 30 feet.....	75

Multiply the distance the trees are to be set each way and divide this in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, which will give the number required.

Railroad facilities are good, the two largest railroads, the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways give an outlet in all directions, also the Union Pacific and Wells Fargo Express Co., take trees at 20 per cent reduction at this point, and all small lots are far better to go by express, with no increase of cost, as all freight less than 100 lbs are charged for 100 lbs, or double first class freight, which is more than express rates.

State by what way you want trees sent. All trees are packed in the best possible manner. Small lots and for short distance in bales. For long distance boxing is safer, for which a cost is added to cover material used. Large bales at 50 cents to \$1.00. Boxes, 20 by 20 inches, 9 feet long, \$2.00. Boxes, 30 to 30 inches, 9 feet long, \$2.50, which includes cost of packing and delivery to railroad or express office here. The boxes are worth their cost for many uses at your place.

With all orders cash to accompany the order some tree, shrub, or plants will be added free, or when desired the American Horticulturist, Horticultural Visitor, or Southern Kansas Horticulturist, all good western publications, or the Constitution, a very able, concise, Temperance Home monthly paper, free on all orders of five dollars, or send either two of the above, or the Kansas Farmer, a weekly for six months, on all orders of ten dollars. State which paper you want.

While the terms are cash, to prompt, responsible customers and the trade, the usual 30 days are allowed. New customers will save time by sending bank references with their order. All claims for errors, or loss for any cause, must be made within five days after receipt of stock.

If trees are delayed as freight, notify the Railroad company's agent here, with the request to trace them up.

Telephone No. 56.

A. H. GRIESA,
Box J, Lawrence, Kans.



PRICE LIST.

STANDARD APPLES.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
2 and 3 years, 6 to 7 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ cal.	.10	\$ 6 50	\$ 6 50	\$ 50 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ cal.		5 50	5 50	40 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet		70	4 00	30 00

VARIETIES.—E. Harvest, Red June, R. Astrican, Cooper's E., White, S. June, Yellow Transparent, Golden Sweet, Fall. Sweet. Alexander. Chenango Strawberry, Haas, Maiden's Blush, Rambo. R. Betigheimer, Jeffries, Shackleford.

WINTER. Ben Davis, Mo. Pippin, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, York Imperial, Huntsman's Favorite, Baldwin, Clark's Orange, R. Janet, Gano, Perry Russett, Rome Beauty, Romanstem, Salome, Winesap, Walbridge, Willow Twig, Stark, Mam. Blk. Twig, Ark. Beauty, Fink, Hubbardton Pippin, Wealthy.

New Apples of pronounced value all worthy of trial.

5 to 6 feet	.15	1 25		
Fanny, Rolfe, Mason's Orange, Brightwater, Dickenson, Pyle's R. Winter, Dr. Walker, Belle de Boskoop, Babbitts, Marshall's R. Downing's W., Maiden B. Akin, Garfield, Cullins, Sutton's Beauty, Loy, Bottle Greening, Celestia, Etris Beauty, Cranberry, Longfield, Crawford, Coffelt, Gill's Beauty, Kussoth.				

CRAB APPLES.

3 years, 6 to 7 feet	.25	1 50	8 00	70 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet	.20	1 25	7 00	60 00

VARIETIES. Hyslip, Transcendent, Martha, Whitney's No. 20, Marengo.

PEACHES.

1 year, 5 to 6 feet, extra	.15	1 25	7 00	50 00
4 to 5 feet	.10	1 00	6 00	40 00

VARIETIES. E. Rivers, * Crawford's E. Brandywine, Stump, * Old Mixon C., Grey's Rareripe, Sylphide C., Pratt, Wonderful, Steadley, Piquettes Late, Shipley's L. Red, * Ringgold Mammoth Cling.

* These can be supplied on Russian Apricot roots.

5 to 6 feet. At same as New Peaches.

NEW PEACHES.

5 to 6 feet	.20	1 50	8 00	60 00
-------------	-----	------	------	-------

VARIETIES. Ringgold, Mammoth Cling, Elberta*, Crosby*, New Prolific*, Bokara.

CHERRIES.

2 years, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet, stocky, well branched	.25	2 50	12 00	100 00
3 to 4 feet, stocky, well branched	.20	1 75	8 50	75 00

VARIETIES. E. Richmond, Montmorency, Eng. Morello, Deyhouse, Ostheim, Wragg, German Waxel.

NEW CHERRIES.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
New kinds, 5 to 6 feet, fine	.35	2 00	10 00	
Beserabia, Esel Kirshe, Blk. Toronto.				
Rocky Mt., 18 to 24 inch	.25	2 00		

PEARS—STANDARD.

2 years, 5 to 6 feet	.25	2 50	14 00	120 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet	.20	2 00	12 00	90 00

VARIETIES. Tyson, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre Diel, Howell, Angeleme, Seckel, Anjo, Sheldon, Birkett, Lawrence, Keiffer's, Garber's and Duchess Hybrid.

New Pears of value and for trial.

4 to 6 feet	.35	3 00	20 00	
Lincoln Coreless, Wilder, Jones, Victor, Vermont Beauty, Eng., Jarganelle, Eastern Belle, Columbia or Bar-Seck, RUTTER.				

PEARS—DWARF.

3 to 4 feet	.25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Angeleme, Bartlett, Howell, Anjo, Seckel, Louisa Bonne, Edmund.				

PLUMS.

Plum European, 4 to 6 feet	.25	2 75	18 00	
Lombard, Ger. Prune, Damson.				
Plum Japan, 4 to 6 feet	.25	2 50	15 00	
Abundance, Kelsey, Satsuma				
Plum American, 5 to 6 feet	.25	2 50	14 00	
Plum, 4 to 5 feet	.25	2 00	10 00	
Wild Goose. Pottawatomie, Minor.				

APRICOTS.

5 to 6 feet	.25	2 50	12 00	80 00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2 00	10 00	70 00
Early Golden, Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, Catherine, Budd.				
New Apricots.	.50	5 00		
VARIETIES. Superb, Harris. (See description).				

QUINCES.

3 to 4 feet	.35	3 00	15 00	
VARIETIES. Orange, Champion, Mo., Mammoth.				

BLACKBERRIES.

E. Harvest, Snyder, Stone's Hardy root cutting plants	2 25	8 00		
Erie, Minniwaski root cuttings	1 00	2 25	15 00	
Ohmer	1 50	3 00		

RASPBERRIES.

Souhegan, Gregg, Palmer tips	50	1 00	6 50	
Kansas, best. (See circular) tips.	75	1 50	10 00	
Cuthbert, Thompson's Early Prolific	50	1 00	5 00	
Miller's New Red	1 00	4 00	25 00	

Can make special low rates on large orders.

CURRANTS.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Red Dutch, White Dutch				
Cherry, White Grape, two years	1 00	3 00	25 00	
Fay's Prolific, two years	1 25	4 00	30 00	
North Star, two years	1 50	5 00		

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton, two years, strong	75	4 00		
Downing, two years, strong	1 00	6 00		
Industry, two years, strong	3 00	15 00		

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia tips	50	2 00		
---------------	----	------	--	--

DWARF—JUNE BERRIES.

2 to 3 feet	75	4 00		
Buffalo Berry, 18 inch	.25	3 00		

STRAWBERRIES.

Crescent, Warfield, Cap., Jack		75	3 00	
Sharplers, Jessie, Stayman's No. 1		75	3 00	
Beder Wood, Greenville, Gardner		1 00	5 00	
Parker Earle, Splendid		1 00	5 00	
Snow Ball, (new from Wisconsin)	1 00	5 00		
Bisel, (new from Illinois)	1 00	5 00		
Bismark, (new from Arkansas)	2 00	10 00		

Can make special low rates in large lots.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Asparagus Conovers, 2 years	50	1 50	5 00	
Rhubarb Linneus, two years	75	2 50	20 00	
Horse Radish	50	1 50		

GRAPES.

Concord, strong, one year	.10	75	2 00	13 00
Elvira, Ives, strong, one year	.10	75	2 00	
Martha, Pocklington	.10	1 00	4 00	
Moore's E. Worden	.10	1 00	4 00	
Niagara	.10	1 00	4 00	
Eaton and Moyer	.25	3 00		

NURSERY GROWN FOREST SEEDLINGS AND HEDGE.

Osage Hedge, one year strong			1 25	
Russian Mulberry, one year, 1 to 2 feet			2 00	
Soft Maple, one year, 2 feet			2 00	
Blk., Locust, one year, 2 to 2½ feet			2 25	
Honey Locust, one year, 1 to 2½ feet			2 25	
White or Green Ash, one year, 1 to 2 feet			2 00	

SHADE AND LAWN TREES.

All once or more transplanted, which insures them with more and better roots, and makes them more sure to grow when set.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Elm White, 10 to 12 feet	.50	5 00	25 00	
Elm White, 8 to 10 feet	.40	4 00	20 00	
Elm White, 6 to 8 feet	.30	3 00	15 00	
Maple Silver, 8 to 10 feet	.30	4 00	15 00	
Maple Silver, 6 to 8 feet	.25	2 50	12 00	
Maple Sugar and Norway, 10 to 12 feet	.50	5 00	35 00	
Maple Sugar and Norway, 8 to 10 feet	.40	4 00		
Maple Ash Leaved, 8 to 10 feet	.25	2 50	15 00	
Maple Ash Leaved, 6 to 8 feet	.20	2 00	10 00	
Ash Green, 8 to 18 feet	.25	2 50	15 00	
Ash Green, 6 to 8 feet	.20	2 00	10 00	
Poplar Boleneana, 6 to 8 feet	.40	4 00		
Poplar Carolina, 8 to 10 feet	.40	4 00		
Ash European Mountain, 6 to 8 feet	.40	4 00		
Birch European White, 6 to 8 feet	.40	4 00		
Catalpa Speciosa, 8 to 10 feet	.25	2 50	15 00	
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 feet	.20	2 00	10 00	
Mulberry Mussian, 5 to 8 feet	.25	2 00	10 00	
Olive Russian, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2 00		
Linden American, 6 to 7 feet	.40	4 00		
Chestnuts American, 6 to 8 feet	.40	4 00		
Chestnuts American, 2 to 3 feet	.25	3 00		
Persimmon, 3 to 4 feet	.25	3 00		
Catalpa Bungei, two yr tops, 6 to 7 feet	.75	8 00	45 00	
Catalpa Bungei, one yr tops, 6 to 7 feet	.60	6 00	45 00	
Catalpa Bungei, one yr tops low, 2 to 5 ft	.40	4 00	25 00	

These Catalpa's are the best I ever grew.

Special quotation in large lots.

WEeping TREES.

Birch Cut Leaf, 6 to 7 feet	.50	5 00	
Teas' W. Mul., two yr tops, 5 to 6 ft ex.	1.00	10 00	50 00
Teas' W. Mul., one yr tops, 5 to 6 feet	.75	9 00	40 00
Maple, Weir's Cut Leaf, 6 to 8 feet	.50	5 00	35 00
Willow, Wisconsin Weeping, 6 to 8 ft	.25	3 00	

ROSES.

Hardy out door grown best varieties.

Climbing and Summer, two years	.30	3 00
Moss and Hybrids, two years	.30	3 00

VARIETIES. Prairie Queen, Baltimore Belle, Greyville, Mrs. John Laing, Madam Plantier, Harrison's Yellow, Gen. Jacq., Paul Neyron, Gen. Washington, Glorie of Mosses, Princess Adelaide, Salet, Etna.

SHRUBBERY.

	Each.	12	1 00	1,000
Althea, single and double in var., 2 ft	.25	1 50	10 00	
Almond, pink and white, 2 feet	.25	1 50		
Calicanthus, 2 feet	.30	2 00		
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	.25	1 50	10 00	
Lilac, white and purple	.35	1 50	10 00	
Hydrangea, Paniculata	.25	1 50		
Purple Fringe	.25	1 50		
Snow Ball	.25	1 50		
Japan Quince	.25	1 50		
Syringa	.25	1 50		
Spirea Van Houtii	.25	1 50		
Strawberry Tree	.25	1 50		
Wegelia Rosea	.25	1 50		
Yucca Fillamentosa, grows to 5 or 6 ft	.25	2 00		

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

Ampelopsis, Veitchii and Englemanni	.25	2 50		
Clematis, Jackman blue	.50	4 00		
Clematis, Henryii white	.50	4 00		
Clematis, Ramona new red	.75	6 00		
Honeysuckles in variety	.25	2 00	10 00	
Wisteria, purple	.25	2 00		
Matrimony vines	.25	2 00		

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Gladiolus and Tuberose	.15	1 00		
Lillies	.15	1 00		
Peonies, three colors	.20	1 50		
Dahlias, mixed colors	.20	1 50		

EVERGREENS often transplanted to insure growth.

Austrian and Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet	.30	3 00	20 00	
Austrian and Scotch Pine, 4 to 5 feet	.50	5 00		
White Pine, 2 to 3 feet	.30	3 00		
White Pine, 4 to 5 feet	.50	5 00		
White Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	.40	4 00		
White Spruce, 3 to 4 feet,	.50	5 00		
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet	.30	3 00		
Norway Spruce, 4 to 5 feet	.50	5 00		
Arbor Vita, 4 to 6 feet	.50	5 00		
Col. R. Cedar, 4 to 5 feet	.40	4 00	25 00	
Trailing Juniper, 2 feet	.25	2 00		
Colorado Evergreens, twice transplanted.				
Blue Spruce P. Pungens, 15 to 18 inch	.75	7 50		
Douglas Spruce, 15 to 18 inch	.75	7 50		
Concolor Spruce, 12 to 15 inch	.75	9 00		
White Spruce, 15 to 18 inch	.35	3 00		

DEALERS SUPPLIES.

	Each.	12	100	1,000
Dry Moss, per bale		2 00	20 00	
Labels wired				1 00
Burlap, per yard	.8			
Rye Straw, per bundle	.5			
Wool Twine, per pound	.10			
Boxes, 9x20 in. including packing	2 00			
Boxes, 9x30 in. " "	2 50			

Grafts and cions priced to applicants.

Active men can get up clubs for trees among the neighbors and so reduce the cost of them.

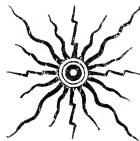
Early orders receive early attention.

Read this carefully and decide what you want. Send in your orders now. If any questions to ask do so now. Later we and you are more busy. I will assure all will receive my best attention, and trees need your care too when they come. Do not let lay exposed to sun, wind or cold, heel in in moist earth, well packed around the roots, and plant as soon as the ground is ready. Reduce the top by trimming off two-thirds, or three fourths of the last season's growth.

Keep the ground well cultivated or hoed around the trees during the growing season. Give the trees the full use and possession of the ground. They will thrive better than when they have to divide with weeds, cattle or rabbits in the same field.

Address all communications,
Telephone No. 56.

A. H. GRIESA,
Box J, Lawrence, Kans.





THE KANSAS RASPBERRY

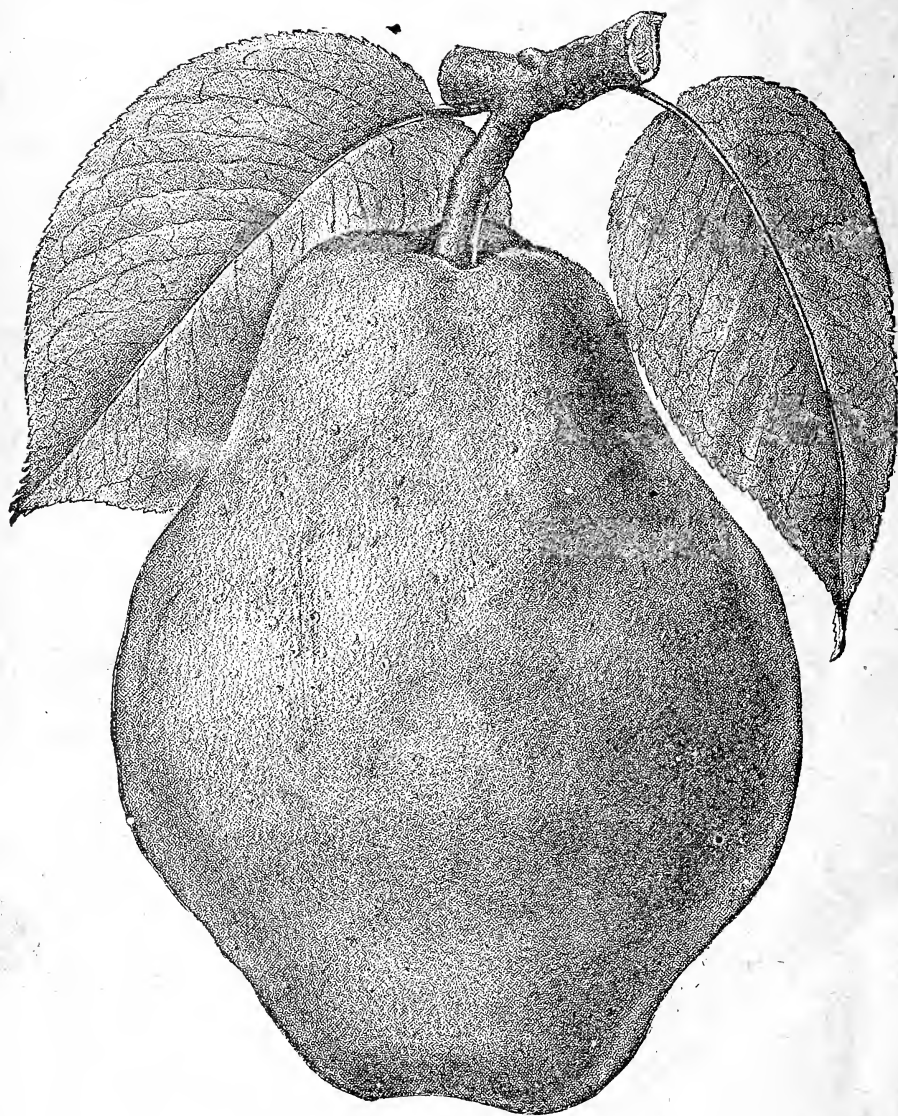
FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

This variety has worked its way into public favor in five years, so to day its merits are recognized uniformly higher than any other variety over the entire continent where raspberries are grown, to quote a friend who says:

"To get a better one they have to get up in the morning."—*Eugene Willetts, North Collins, N. Y.*

THE LAWRENCE.—A new late variety equal in size, larger growth of plant, are one to two weeks later ripening.

Terms sent to those interested.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

All Hybrid Pear trees are strong vigorous growers, early and abundant bearers when grown as Standards, but as Dwarfs they are worth nothing, yet make a good tree at one year old, but never make a healthy growth afterwards. Dwarf pears are grown on quince roots. These roots furnish sap for the pear tree, which is transformed in the leaves; then returns downward beneath the bark, forms the cambian layer, and makes the wood of the tree. But the quince roots do not absorb or use this returning sap, and cause stagnation to the growth of the roots first, then the tree also after awhile dies.

As standard trees there is no more profitable fruit to grow in this climate than the Hybrid Pears, except LeConte which blights as other pears, too much for safety.